

THE American Freedman.

[Address, 30 Vesey Street; or, P. O. Box 5733.]

VOL. II.]

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER, 1867.

[No. 9.

The American Freedman's Union Commission, 30 Vesey Street, New-York City.

"The object of this Commission is the relief, education, and elevation of the Freedmen of the United States, and to aid and cooperate with the people of the South, without distinction of race or color, in the improvement of their condition upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality. No school or depot of supplies shall be maintained from the benefits of which any shall be excluded because of color."—ART. II., CONSTITUTION.

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(Late National Freedman's Relief Association.)

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 22, 1862.—INCORPORATED MARCH 23, 1865.

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The American Freedman.

PROGRESS.

IN spite of some obstacles and discouragements our readers will see by a survey of this paper that, on the whole, interest in our work is increasing. On the Pacific coast Mr. Haynes has succeeded in awakening and developing very considerable interest. The times are hard. The enthusiasm is abated. There is not the same sense of sympathy for the suffering as at an earlier period of the cause. But the Christian and patriotic public are increasingly convinced that this Educational cause is essential to the maintenance and perpetuity of peace and freedom.

In England, Mr. W. F. Mitchell has been most cordially welcomed. He has visited a considerable number of the chief cities by invitation of leading men. A circular, published in another column, shows the purposes of our British friends, and private letters indicate that not less than the £5000 will be raised among the Friends alone.

In the West, Rev. Thomas H. Morgan, of England, takes temporarily, the District Secretaryship, which we trust eventually will be filled by Mr. W. F. Mitchell, so soon as our English friends can spare him.

THE following tabular statement shows the present condition of the work of the different branches of the Commission. No report is incorporated from the Northwest, which has been just reorganized, and from which no report of operations is received. At no time since the commencement of the work have we put so large a number of teachers into the field as early in the season as this year:

Branches.	Teachers.
New-England,	86
New-York, (including Portland, auxiliary,) . . .	124
Pennsylvania,	43
Delaware,	9
Maryland,	63
Total,	325

The teachers are now all actually in the field. About fifty more are under appointment and *en route* for the South.

HELPING THEMSELVES.

ALL the teachers whom we sustain in Maryland and Delaware, (13,) are provided with board by the colored people. A few other teachers are thus partially supported by their schools. We credit the "Lowell Colored School Society," at Plymouth, N. C., this month, with \$10; and the "Kennedy High School," at

Staunton, Va., reports \$50 for the same period. These instances, now exceptional, are yet prophetic of the time when the South will pay for the education of its masses; and we may be assured that the more we do now for the millions that sit in darkness or the faint dawn of morning, the sooner will daylight cover the land.

PLANTATION SCHOOLS.

WE have received a call from Mr. D. Wadkins, of Tennessee, who urges upon us the establishment of plantation schools. The colored people, he says, are ready and willing, in so far as in them lies, to help themselves. As an evidence of this he cites the fact that, in Nashville, Tenn., nine primary schools were established exclusively by colored people.

"In these schools were taught orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, (mental and written,) geography, history, and English grammar. At the examinations that were made publicly at different times, much astonishment was felt and expressed by competent judges, at the advancement of the pupils. But these schools all being pay schools, when the free schools were inaugurated, the pay schools of course were given up."

The towns and cities are now, he says, relatively well provided with schools. But the farming districts are still destitute. The colored people are needed on the plantations. They are willing to work, but they are not willing to surrender for themselves and their children their school privileges; and so long as there are no schools in the rural regions, so long they will continue to congregate in the cities and towns, and suffer the unjust obloquy of idleness, from foes who cannot or will not understand their educational needs.

Mr. Wadkins has confidence that he can secure aid from the Bureau in getting lumber, and some aid from the citizens in the South in procuring land, if we can coöperate with his people in providing for their present needs, in establishing and maintaining schools in the rural regions.

We give our readers this substance of his appeal as an indication of the claims, far out-running our means, which come daily and urgently upon us.

THERE were in operation at the end of the school year, July 1st, in different parts of the South, 1416 day-schools; 423 night-schools; 21 normal schools, (for training of colored teachers,) and 35 industrial schools. Added to these were 1126 Sunday-schools. The day-schools were taught mainly by white ladies from the North, of whom there were 975 in number.

DISTRICT SECRETARY (pro tem.) FOR THE NORTHWEST.

[From the Christian Times and Witness.]

REV. THOMAS HARWOOD MORGAN, recently from Birmingham, England, has been appointed temporary District Secretary of the American Freedman's Union Commission, his office to be in this city. The following from THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN introduces him to the friends of that cause in the West:

"Mr. Morgan has recently arrived in Chicago with his family and taken up his abode here. An Englishman by birth and education, he is an American by choice and conviction. He comes introduced by John Bright, Arthur Albright, Baptist Noel, and other distinguished men in England, who were and are his personal friends. He is a minister in the Baptist Church, with a high standing in that body. Much of his life has been devoted to the business of teaching—fitting young men for the universities and for commercial life—and he is deeply interested in the work of education. He accepts a place in the Freedmen's movement, not professionally, as a means of livelihood, but from conviction of duty and as a means of usefulness."

Mr. Morgan has already become well acquainted among the Baptist brethren of this city and Illinois, and enjoys their warm regard. The cause he will represent in visiting churches of all denominations is one in which all are greatly interested. We doubt not of his cordial reception, or his success in his new work.

CHICAGO, November 14, 1867.

DEDICATION OF THE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL ON NAVY HILL.

ADDRESSES BY CHAPLAIN MANLEY, MR. WASHBURN, GOVERNOR PEIRPOINT, CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE, AND OTHERS.—THE BUILDING, ETC.

WE copy the following interesting account of the dedication of our new Normal School in Richmond, from one of the daily papers of that city:

The Colored Normal School recently constructed on Navy Hill was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies last night. The exercises were conducted in the large lecture-room in the second story of the building, which was crowded with army officers, their wives, the scholars and teachers, and a large number of negroes. On the stand were Chief-Justice Chase, General O. B. Brown, Chaplain R. M. Manley, Governor Francis H. Peirpoint, Rev. Dr. Stebbins, Cambridge, and Rev. Mr. Chaney, Boston, Mass.

General Brown called the meeting to order at eight o'clock, and the exercises were commenced by singing the hymn, "Oh! give Thanks to the Lord," after which Rev. Mr. Chaney offered up a prayer.

After prayer another hymn was sung. Then General Brown introduced Chaplain Manley, who, in a few remarks, gave a brief history of the Freedman's Union Commission, under whose auspices the Colored Schools in Richmond were established.

At the conclusion of Mr. Manley's remarks another hymn was sung; after which Mr. Andrew Washburne addressed the meeting in behalf of the trustees.

Governor Peirpoint was next introduced, and received with applause.

He said: This house is one of the first monuments of love and mercy growing out of the fruits of the late rebellion. We live in a progressive age, everything looking to the advancement of man's physical, mental, and moral culture.

After giving a brief sketch of all the various improvements, inventions, etc., from the time of Moses to the present, he returned to the subject of education, on the advantages and blessings of which he dwelt for about fifteen minutes, and then took his seat.

The dedication hymn was then sung; after which General Brown introduced Chief-Justice Chase.

SPEECH OF CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

The Chief-Justice on taking the stand was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. After it subsided, he said:

Fellow-citizens: You have already heard many eloquent speeches suggested by this occasion, and I have not arisen to deliver an address, but only to express my deep interest in this enterprise. We have lately passed through a great revolution, and by the grace of God we have been successful. Millions of enslaved men are now free, and under the glorious Constitution have become citizens, and are entitled to all the rights and privileges of such. This state of things at the beginning, awakened the deepest inquiry at the North as to what should be done to educate the freed people. Before the emancipation the blacks had never been educated. The school-house doors had been closed to the colored people by law, and to many of the whites by circumstances. It was thought a crime to educate the blacks. The first thought North, was, how they must be educated. Numbers of teachers volunteered to teach them, and went through all parts of the South, carrying to the benighted people the blessings of education. Societies were formed for the purpose of raising money to push forward this good work. Some of the societies were denominational, and others were not—the society of which I am at the head is not. This society, I am glad to learn, contributed something to the building of this school-house. I hope and believe that this school will be the means of doing incalculable good. I hope that the people of Virginia will soon awaken to the fact that it is best to educate all alike. Every child will become a citizen, charged with all the responsibilities of such, and should be educated so as to meet them. The free States have carried the common school system to perfection, and I am sure there will be a like result in the South. Every hillside of New England is dotted with school-houses, and I want to see the South in the same way. With education will go the Church, as

education without religion is only half completed. The day is not far distant when all this will be accomplished, as things do not move now as in olden times. Every thing moves by hops and bounds, and if there is any retrograde movement, it is only to gain additional force for another advance. Some years ago, on an occasion like this, I said that I hoped that the sun, as it moved from the east to the west, would not behold the footstep of a single slave on the shores of the United States. That day, thank God, has come. There are no slaves now, and there will never be any more. If a slave comes to this country, his shackles fall off as soon as he touches its shores. This glorious work has been accomplished, and now education must be pushed forward. These are small beginnings, some will say; but in future time, people will look back to these small beginnings, and bless those who stood and kept them up. Do not be discouraged. Go forward in your good work, and the just God that reigneth over all things will reward you.

After singing and other exercises the meeting adjourned.

THE BUILDING

is of brick, and constructed in a neat and substantial manner. It has two stories. On the first floor are two school-rooms, which are admirably adapted for the purpose. Up-stairs is a small room and a large lecture-room. All of the rooms are neatly furnished—the walls lined with maps and pictures—altogether making them most pleasant and comfortable for the children. The building was built under the auspices of the New-York branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission. It is intended for the children that have been somewhat advanced in learning, and will accommodate about one hundred pupils. On the same hill and adjacent to this school are two primary schools, in which about five hundred children receive the rudiments of education.

THE CAUSE IN CALIFORNIA.

WE condense from a report in the *San Francisco Times* the following account of a discourse delivered in the Howard Presbyterian church, by Rev. Dr. Haynes, on Sabbath, November 3d:

"After alluding to the fact that we send our sons and daughters even to India, China, Africa, and the islands of the sea, to convert the heathen, the lecturer asked, 'Is it possible, in these circumstances, for the Church to look with indifference upon four millions of people on our own soil, unelevated from a condition of ignorance so dense that they cannot spell out the simplest sentence in the Word of God, and cannot tell of a Saviour's love except in language which excites the laughter of school-children?' As we cannot neglect these people on their own account, neither can we on the nation's account. The Christian man does not live, in any of our congregations, who upon reflection can look with indifference upon four millions of people—a part of us—unelevated from the condition in which a slavery of two hundred

years' standing had left them. We not only may, but must, do for these people what we have felt it our duty to do for all peoples of all nations.

"The lecturer spoke of the eagerness of the freedmen to learn to read, and especially to learn to read the Scriptures. He then said the world had never seen such progress in the same space of time and for the same outlay. It is only two years since the war ceased—and the war against these poor people, as a class, has not yet ended, and yet there are among the freedmen 3695 schools with 328,342 pupils. The increase in six months has been 1503 schools and 76,638 pupils. There are, of them, 1463 Sabbath-schools—with 180,647 pupils. The freedmen themselves, though struggling with a deeper poverty than can be described, are wholly sustaining 555, and in part, 501 schools. While as yet the masses have not contributed any thing to this grand result, individuals have appreciated the work from the commencement and have given largely. The chief of the Bureau says, in a letter widely published: 'The American Freedman's Union Commission is extensively engaged in sustaining schools among the freedmen. Their schools are of an excellent character. We are dependent for this important work upon the voluntary contributions of our people. The Government gives aid for certain things, but the work of sustaining the teachers is left to the different benevolent associations.'

"We mean by education, said the lecturer, not only book-learning, but the learning of every thing essential to the life of a people just staggering from out of the house of bondage, who must achieve a working, self-sustaining industry, and morality, and Christianity. By the sweat of their brows must they earn their bread. By their own industry, and thrift, and morality must they stand or fall in the conflict of life. We aim to give them a fair start in life, in some measure such as all must have."

The lecturer then presented the imperative claims of the Freedmen for material aid, and closed by eloquently and earnestly defending them from the prejudice and obloquy to which in times past they have been subject.

MR. GARRISON IN ENGLAND.

AN enthusiastic reception was given on the 21st of October, in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, to Mr. W. Lloyd Garrison, the veteran anti-slavery leader. The meeting, which was a large and influential one, was presided over by Mr. Baines, M.P., and an address expressive of the high estimation in which Mr. Garrison was held, and congratulating him on the triumph of the cause he had so long advocated, was presented.

Mr. Garrison responded in an admirable address, which was received with loud and repeated cheers. After a personal acknowledgement and thanks for the kind and cordial welcome he had received, he addressed himself to a partial discussion of the results of Emancipation.

"Some are asking," he said, "whether it will prove a success. A success? of course it will. (Loud cheers.) If it is in accordance with the will of God, there will be nothing but success attending it. (Cheers.) Never ask in regard to a good cause when it is successful, when it is accepted, whether it will stand or whether it will fall. If it is an evil cause, sooner or later it is sure to be defeated. (Hear, hear.) This experiment prove a failure? There is no such word as fail! (Cheers.) You may rely upon it, the act of emancipation is destined to make the United States of America a grand, homogeneous, prosperous nation. There is but one testimony in regard to the progress making on the part of those who have been set free. They are the most docile of all people, the most teachable, the most desirous to obtain knowledge, the most earnest in their aspirations for all that liberty can give them. They are deeply religious in their nature. They have been long in deep affliction, and apart from all human sympathy; but their religious nature has been—it may be blindly—but still continually leading them to God as their only friend and supporter in the universe. Of all people that are low and ignorant, and needing to be assisted and elevated, they present the most hopeful field of labor ever yet found on the face of the earth. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) There are some who think that there will be almost an anarchical state of things in the South, because of the prejudice which prevails against the negro race. It is the color of the skin, in their judgment, which will prevent the South from becoming a homogeneous people. The color of the skin! How black must a man be before you and I must cease to love and respect him? Where is the line of demarcation when we can no longer tolerate a human being because of the manner in which it has pleased Almighty God to tinge his complexion? Color is nature. It has pleased God to color us in accordance with his wisdom; and we all differ from each other—widely differ—in complexion as well as in other things. On the same principle, then, we must hate each other; we must be Ishmaelites, every man must be against his brother man; and if not, why, then, color is nothing. (Hear, hear.) The slaveholders have no prejudice against color. (Hear, hear.) If they had had, they never would have gone thousands of miles to the coast of Africa to get these very colored men. (Hear, hear.) Had there existed any prejudice against color, the slave trade would have been impossible. But the color of the skin has nothing to do with this prejudice. It is the offspring of slavery, it is not to be found anywhere in the world excepting where slavery has victimized those of the negro race. (Hear, hear.) O'Connell, that great champion of the down-trodden slaves—(cheers)—used to relate an anecdote regarding an imaginative Irishman who, on returning from Sierra Leone, stated to a friend of his that he saw there a cargo of iron which had been in store for three months, and which, on examination, was found to be completely worm-eaten. 'Pray sir,' said his friend, 'what sort of a worm eats iron?' 'Oh!' said the other, 'they were as much like bugs as any worms I ever saw.' 'Well,' rejoined his friend, 'we have bugs of that kind in Ireland, but we call them hum-

bugs.' (Laughter and cheers.) Now those who talk about any natural prejudice against a man on account of his complexion are bugs of that description—they are humbugs. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Why, if the slaveholders of the South have lived with their victims as degraded slaves, surely they can live with them as enlightened and educated freedmen; if they have lived with them as chattels, they can live with them as men—(cheers)—if in a state of pollution, in a state of purity. (Hear, hear.) There is no difficulty at all about it. (Hear, hear, and applause.) And now, my friends, I wish once more to thank you for this ovation on your part toward myself and toward those whom I represent. I wish again to thank you, and all others who have been so kindly active in endeavoring to get all possible pecuniary aid to send over to those Southern States of America, on behalf of the freedmen. I am not here to ask you for any further aid. I came to England for no such purpose. Already the magnificent sum of £100,000 has been contributed for this purpose by the philanthropy of Great Britain. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It will come back to you in many ways. This noble, beneficent offering on your part, will touch the hearts of my countrymen, and melting the hearts of the freedmen, will help to be a golden chain to hold us together in loving amity. For every shilling you have sent over I believe that you will have at least a guinea returned in the way of business, as the result of a new market opened there by the lifting-up of the down-trodden millions who will need your manufactures, and, needing them, will have money in their hands to purchase. If the United States have been hitherto your best customer, remember you had only half that mighty republic to deal with, and you are soon to have the whole. (Applause.) I am about to return to the United States. On Saturday next I must embark for 'Home, sweet home,' and I shall carry with me a very grateful sense of the kindness shown to me since I came over. There are those on our side of the Atlantic, those whose hearts and feelings take in all the world; we shall coöperate with you in every thing that tends to aid the peace and love of our fellow-men. It is now nearly forty years since my attention was first called to the subject of slavery, and I do not consider that my work is done. I do not know how it is, but in spirit I really do not feel forty days older than I did when I began, and I do not feel much older in the body. I trust in God that I may be permitted to see yet many days, that I may do what in me lies for the benefit of my fellow-men. I have no nationality to confine and cramp my sympathies and my affections; I love the land of my nativity as much as any man ought to love it; but loving it, I love justice and humanity, and mankind, and every issue that may be presented between them; I am the friend of every reform seeking the deliverance of those who are oppressed, of whatever color. I am with every movement in this country, heart and soul, which is for carrying forward the cause of impartial liberty."

The Rev. J. H. McCheane, moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting, whilst trusting that the great need of

the American freedmen for the benefaction of England is less urgent, admits that it is still our duty to cheer our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic in the great social problem they are working out, and to aid by all convenient means in the great work of education and organization that is being effected."

It was unanimously adopted.

A resolution acknowledging the distinguished services of Mr. George Thompson to the Anti-slavery cause was also adopted, and that gentleman, who was present, responded in an eloquent address.

THE CAUSE IN ENGLAND.

A REPORT of a public meeting held in Bradford, England, lies before us. Mr. William Foster Mitchell made the chief address, a brief report of which we give:

He said that he had been agreeably surprised to receive an invitation to visit this country, but he had been glad to accept it because he would be enabled to return thanks in person for the charity which had been bestowed upon the colored people by the people of England. Another reason was, that it enabled him to inform the people of this country of the good opinion which the liberated slaves had of them. The statements he should make that evening, during the brief hours they were together, would be dedicated entirely to those things which he had seen himself. He should give them no reports that he had heard, but should confine himself to the evidence of an eye-witness. He had one further remark to make upon the colored people. There were, in America, three classes of masters or owners, and they were pretty equally divided. The first class, consisting of one-third, were kind and humane men and Christians—that is, as far as slaveholders could be Christians. Another third were men who looked upon the colored people as so much stock, keeping them and feeding them well in order to keep them in working order, but caring little about their moral condition; and the third class, consisting of another third, were merely brutes, whose cruelty to their slaves had never been half stated. When he was in the State of Georgia, he saw an old colored man, bent nearly double, and one of his eyes entirely destroyed, and the white people told him, unblushingly, that the state of the man was caused by a blow from a fence-rail in the hands of his master; and they spoke of it in such a manner that it evidently seemed to be no unusual thing. In taking into consideration the colored people as they now are in the United States, he thought they ought, in all reason, to ask themselves what they should expect of the colored people. First, what they should expect of them, taking in view the demoralizing influence of slavery, the demoralization of the war, and the baptism they had just passed through of emancipation. And what a baptism the emancipation from slavery had been. They had pictured to themselves that when the time came, if it ever did come, when their slaves were emancipated, that they too would step quietly to freedom, as had been the case in the British colonies, and go on

until they became good and orderly citizens. He remembered, when a boy, seeing a picture of freedom at the top of Mr. Garrison's newspaper. There was the rising sun of freedom in the background, and fetters falling from the limbs of the slaves in the slave-market, and the exulting freedmen returning thanks. That was Mr. Garrison's picture of freedom as he hoped it would be. He remembered too of reading of a certain church in Jamaica where the slaves went to church to pay their devotions, and at sunset they rose to their feet freed people; hal-lujahs bursting from their lips. That was British emancipation, and that was the emancipation that they had looked forward to in America. He would take another illustration. An army came into a place, took their cattle and every thing, and the colored people had nothing to do to avoid starvation, but one and all to follow the army, leaving their homes and what little furniture they had managed to gather together, feeding out of one common store, miserably broken up, sleeping upon the ground without any thing to cover them, almost losing their individuality, and suffering disease, privation, and death. For two years the slaves were even uncertain that they were free, and those who were asked the question, were exceedingly doubtful whether they were free or not. "Are you free?" and the answer was, "Well, I reckon I am; but I dun no quite." But now, if you asked the question, the answer came readily and was very characteristic, "I is." In the Northern states for two years there were large numbers of colored persons massing together in certain districts, and the Government were rather puzzled to know what to do with them. To return them was to insult the people, and to retain them was a charge upon the Government, so they were placed in camps to await the turn of events. And they were sometimes obliged to fly from these camps. One of these camps of colored people was formed at Huntsville, Alabama, which he visited. This camp contained about two hundred and fifty souls. This was one of the most prosperous of all the camps, and the colored people had nearly supported themselves during the preceding season. During the war this camp was obliged to fly; and when they had been about five days on the march, they were joined by another community consisting of about the same number. When they had reached a branch of the Tennessee, they were attacked by the Confederate army. There was then a scene of indescribable terror, mothers even threw their own children from them, and old men were left there to die. In the last wagon two children were left. The chaplain, seeing the children, rode back, as he thought he might be able to rescue one of them, but his horse becoming restive he was not able to do so. The chaplain told him that, as he was riding away, one of the children, a boy, looked at him and smiled at him. The chaplain was a good, humane man, and he was sorry to say that all the chaplains who had charge of camps were not always so. The colored people were not always learned, as he had occasion to know. A liberated slave seeing Tacitus in his library said, "Tactics, dat must be an interestin' book." Well, these people had not had any education; for all the three classes of owners that he had

spoken about before, agreed in one particular, and that was, in keeping the colored people intensely ignorant. The first supply of English goods came out to them and was distributed. No charity was ever distributed wider than that was. There had been during the past three years 1700 white teachers in the Southern States of America, and all those 1700 had received part of the charity, which had been bestowed upon them by England, to distribute amongst the colored people. They were all engaged in distributing it, and he was certain that no charity was ever so widely distributed. In after times, when they returned to their northern homes, they told of their southern experiences, and each of these teachers has a great friendship for England. That charity had greatly cemented the friendship of the Americans for England. (Applause.) A great change had come over the feelings of the Americans toward England, which was mainly owing to the charity which the English people had bestowed upon the colored people. Nearly £100,000, or one fifth of the whole sum contributed to the distresses of the colored men, had been contributed by England. The whole of the liberated slaves were in a very bad condition, and as they had been so kept in complete ignorance by the slaveholders, they conceived it to be one of their first duties to educate them, and schools were instituted. The first difficulty they met with was the want of proper accommodations. Churches, barns, and the houses of the colored people were used for the purpose. The difficulties that the 1700 teachers met with, could never be known. The first work was to procure the orphan children. There were a great many orphan children in the United States. 70,000 graves of the Union soldiers were in one district, and that was only one out of the five military districts. He went through the place and succeeded in picking up fifty children, for whom no person seemed to care, and who had neither relatives nor friends. He furnished the room with a cooking-stove, and nothing more. He commenced to train them, and for the first week all was very dismal, and the prospect was far from an enlivening one. For the first week they all seemed frozen up; but at the end of the first week they had their first joke, though it was only a small one. A lady named Shoemaker visited the school, and one of the children who knew her said, "How do you do, Miss Shoemaker?" and another little one said, "Miss Shoemaker? I wonder if she makes shoes?" and the two little ones held down their heads and laughed. At the end of ten days they sung their first hymn. A child was brought to him one day about eight years old, named Molly, and having no other name. He gave his own and she seemed pleased at it. Molly gave him a halfpenny and told him to take care of it for her. He was then in Nashville, and was going to take her to Murphysburg, Alabama. When they got out of the train, Molly looked up at him and said, "O dear! I have lost my baggage." And so she had, for she had lost her halfpenny, which comprised the whole of her baggage. Molly soon became a privileged person, riding about the camp with him. It was a common thing for children

to be brought who had no name. Two boys, about 12 or 14 years of age, were brought to him one day, and he named one Robert Barker, and the other Richard Baxter. They experienced great difficulties in obtaining assistance in their endeavors. One commander in the Northern army whom he went to to ask a favor, said he had resolved, when he first enlisted, to have nothing to do with three things, and they were, cattle, whisky, and niggers, and he was determined to carry that resolution out. At Stevenson, in Alabama, there was a junction of two railroads, and there were collected some 690 freedmen. He instituted a school there, and on the morning that it was to be opened he went, and to his surprise he found 100 persons seated, who had assembled long before the time the school was to open. His whole teaching appliances consisted of a picture board with a string of monosyllables hung on a cross, and he had managed to instruct and amuse a great number with those. Of course, the only things that he attempted to teach them were to count, read, and write. He was at Nashville with the school, when the place was attacked by General Hood. All the outlets were closed with the exception of one single line of railroad, and fuel was hardly to be got. He went out one day and purchased all the wood that was to be bought, consisting of one load, or cord, for \$40, or £8. A gentleman came to him and asked him to let him have some of it for a white family. At the time his household consisted of four lady teachers and three gentlemen. Their house was a portable one and contained two rooms, each fifteen feet square, one of which was appropriated as a lodging-room for the ladies. He told the gentleman that he had to consider the ladies and was sorry to be obliged to refuse his request for the wood. The gentleman saw a box-lid lying near and begged for that, saying that would keep life in them until he went to look for more, and so he let him have it. The next morning they heard the sounds of the battle that was being fought close by, and they could see from the school a slightly wounded soldier occasionally limp by. The battle lasted all day, and toward evening a cheer was heard above the noise of the cannon, and the battle for freedom was won. There was a great anxiety on the part of the colored people to learn to read and write, in both the old and young. An old man applied to a friend of his to learn to read. As the man was on the verge of the grave, he asked him what use it would be to him in this world to learn to read, when he replied, "No good in dis world, but I thought perhaps it would help me in the next." For two years the work of education had been going on uninterruptedly among the colored people, and from that time to the present the results had been very satisfactory. The colored people had also formed debating societies, temperance societies, organized committees, instituted benevolent societies, and they had succeeded quite as well as the white people; and at a temperance society that he visited, the secretaries were two young men who had been educated in his own school, and they wrote and read the minutes of their own meetings quite as well as the white people did theirs. He was asked to make a speech, and made what he

thought a capital one, and a few moments afterward one of the colored men who had received his education at his (Mr. Mitchell's) school, got up, and made an infinitely better speech, and what was better, the colored people knew that it was a better speech, and applauded accordingly. (Laughter.) He now had a few remarks to make with regard to the industry of the colored people. It had been frequently stated in England that the colored people were lazy, and would not work. When he was in Massachusetts, he had seen them going in quest of work day after day when the labor was scarce; when they were in quest of work, the government employed them during the war, and found them to be good workers; and if the government had not employed the colored people, they would have had to take just as many soldiers from the army to perform the work that was done by the colored people. When they read in the works of travellers that hundreds of negroes were to be seen hanging about the docks and lodgings doing nothing, they might believe it. But that was only half of the story. When a boat came in that required unloading, fifty or one hundred of the negroes would start up and unload the boat, and if they could earn as much in half the time they could at any other work, that was their business. These schools had been very successful. He then read two letters from colored girls to his daughter, who had been educated in his school, which reflected great credit on the care that had been bestowed upon them. Among the gentlemen who had rendered great assistance to the liberated slaves none were more worthy of respect than Mr. William Forster, who, in 1824, stated that at eighteen he felt it just as much his duty to minister to his brethren as at any subsequent period of his life. (Applause.)

Mr. Albright said that the Mr. Forster whom Mr. Mitchell had alluded to was the father of the present respected member for Bradford, William Edward Forster. (Applause.) The present member had always done a great deal for the Freedmen's Aid Society. England had already sent out £100,000 for the distress of the colored people in the United States. The Freedman's Aid Society would expire in 1868, and it was thought that it would be a fitting conclusion to ask the friends of the association to subscribe the further sum of £5000 for the purpose of training up colored teachers for the purpose of instructing their brethren. He thought that if that was done it would be much better, and would be a stimulant to make the negroes desirous of learning; because when they saw one of themselves in such a position, they would be desirous of trying to obtain the same position, and would therefore study hard in order to try and obtain it. Then, again, it would be cheaper, as the colored people would be able to live among themselves. He earnestly called upon them to subscribe to such an object.

Alderman West moved a resolution to the effect that that meeting, having heard with lively interest the account of the progress of education among the freed slaves in the Southern States of America, resolved to give the object of training colored teachers their

attention, and that a committee should be formed in Bradford, with Mr. R. Kelly as treasurer. Councillor Boothroyd seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A FEW CONSIDERATIONS

ON THE

PRESENT POSITION OF THE FREEDMAN'S AID QUESTION, AND ON THE PART WHICH IT MAY BE DESIRABLE FOR FRIENDS TO TAKE THEREIN, AT THIS JUNCTURE.

[The following circular, issued in England by the National Freedman's Aid Union, is published here as indicative of the interest which Mr. Mitchell's visit is awakening again on that subject in Great Britain.]

The present position of the cause in this country, and especially of its claims upon Friends, renders the proposed visit of William Forster Mitchell very fitting in point of time.

It is much to be regretted that, owing to circumstances which it is perhaps not needful here to detail, the opportunity of opening a fresh list of subscriptions at the last Yearly Meeting was lost. The meeting, however, as is shown by the minute above quoted, gave, in the most cordial manner, its continued moral support to the great cause which we advocate.

It will be in the recollection of many friends that, at the formation of the National Freedmen's Aid Union, in the spring of 1865, William Edward Forster, M.P., remarked that British contributions for this object would probably be required for at least three years to come. Subsequent events have abundantly proved the sagacity of thus looking forward to prospective need, and have clearly shown that the period spoken of was not too long for the requirements of the case.

In addition, moreover, to the then existing hardships in the condition of the newly emancipated slave, there have been wide and disastrous visitations both of famine and of flood, which on the one hand have necessarily lessened the amount of the contributions of his American helpers, and on the other have diverted the application of those contributions to his obvious pressing and material wants, thus leaving it more than ever incumbent on us to assist in the less universally recognized work of his moral elevation.

This work is believed to be for another year at least in a critical condition; but we trust that, if contributions could now be obtained or promised of sufficient amount toward carrying it through its present difficulties, it may hereafter be left, so far as relates to aid from friends in this country, to the unsolicited benevolence of individuals.

The autumn and winter Quarterly Meetings may, we apprehend, prove a fitting occasion of

awakening some fresh interest before we draw the work to a close, especially with the assistance to be derived from William Foster Mitchell's information and advocacy. It is therefore proposed that he should be present at the successive Quarterly Meetings, as far as he may be able to do so, though of course the fact of several of them being held on the same day will prevent its being a complete visit. Some of the Friends who, in the spring of 1865, gave their assistance in attending the Quarterly Meetings, have kindly consented to accompany him in his circuit. Where no arrangements of this kind can be made, we would suggest that a Friend from the Quarterly Meeting last visited, should, when desirable and readily practicable, go forward to introduce him to the next.

We hope that at each of the Quarterly Meetings which he may so attend, an opportunity will be afforded him of addressing men and women Friends either separately or jointly, or of holding a distinct meeting for the object, whilst Friends are together. It may also prove desirable to appoint a small committee, who might give assistance in any further work within the limits of the Quarterly Meeting, and to whom any communication in reference to the object might be addressed. Though we have alluded specially to labor at the approaching Quarterly Meetings, our friend, W. F. Mitchell, by no means proposes to confine his exertions to these meetings, nor to limit his stay in England to the time occupied by them. On the contrary, he will be glad, where it may be thought desirable, to take part in meetings with Friends, or others, or to join with the Friends of any district, in undertaking the work of soliciting subscriptions, and giving personally the explanations and information which may serve to promote the success of such a work.

It is further believed that, even in places in which much new effort cannot be successfully made, our friend's graphic narrative of what he has seen and done in the heart of the Southern States, will be highly appreciated, as a grateful report of work accomplished, rendered to those who have contributed toward the funds by means of which, in part, that work has been accomplished.

On behalf of the National Freedman's Aid Union,

B. H. CADBURY,	J. FORSTER,
E. MARSH,	J. HODGKIN,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	A. ALBRIGHT,

Ninth Month, 6th, 1867.

P.S.—Since the accompanying considerations were written, a meeting of the National Freedman's Aid Union has been held, when it was

unanimously agreed, "that it would be expedient to draw the labors of the Association to a close in the ensuing spring." It was further agreed, in anticipation of this termination, "That a final, vigorous effort should be made to discharge more fully the obligations of this country to the freedmen and the freedmen's friends in the United States."

The subject having been referred to the undersigned, as a committee for carrying the above resolution into effect, they venture to suggest, as a part of such final effort, that the sum of £3000 to £5000 might be raised, in the course of this and next year, among our several Quarterly Meetings, for the purpose of promoting the training of colored teachers, by the establishment of normal training schools, or classes, in each of the Southern States. By this means, it is believed, the permanent work of educating and elevating the freedmen will be most effectually and economically secured, and the work of our society in this matter, be crowned, and closed in an appropriate manner; leaving an imperishable and durable record of its exertions. Several friends have already liberally promised their aid to this plan. If our twenty-one Quarterly Meetings will contribute liberally—according to their respective means—there is good ground to believe the amount so raised would go very far to effect this important object.

ROBERT CHARLTON, JOHN HODGKIN,
ARTHUR ALBRIGHT, JAMES HACK TUKE,
JOHN TAYLOR, FREDERIC SEEBORN.
Ninth Month, 10th, 1867.

Since the above was issued, meetings have been held throughout England, in which Mr. Mitchell has participated, and such success has already been attained as to render it reasonably certain that the sum of £5000 will be raised.

New-York Branch.

AN APPEAL.

WE publish the following because the facts which it contains will make it serve the same purpose as a general circular, and because we wish to urge our friends to lose no time in forwarding the collections in checks or drafts to the order of Edward F. Davison, Treasurer, enclosed to Rev. Crammond Kennedy, Cor. Secy., No. 30 Vesey Street, New-York.

THANKSGIVING APPEAL OF THE NEW-YORK BRANCH FREEDMAN'S UNION COMMISSION.

It is good for us to be reminded by the consecration of a day to thanksgiving and praise,

just after the fruits of autumn have been gathered, and on the eve of earth's winter of rest, that the seasons do not come and go by accident, and that Chance is not the father of Plenty and Peace.

Before the war had ended, our work of reconstruction and restoration had begun; for while the cannon were still thundering in one part of the South, the morning songs of emancipated children at school were proclaiming the death of Slavery and the advent of freedom, with all her attendant blessings, in another. But since the sword has been beaten into the ploughshare, the number of Freedmen's schools and their pupils has wonderfully increased. It is scarcely six years since the flag which had shielded the slave-mart for nearly a century, first floated protectively over a school for the freedman; but last June, when the attendance had diminished, there were ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-six (98,836) enrolled pupils in day and night schools, under the care of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight (1798) teachers. This is a wonderful illustration of the progress of events, for it is little more than four years since President Lincoln issued the Proclamation of Emancipation, and only two years next month since Secretary Seward announced the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, which forever prohibits the existence of Slavery in the Republic.

The New-York Branch of the American Freedman's Union Commission, during the season which began on October 1st, 1866, and ended on June 30th, 1867, employed ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY TEACHERS, who instructed over TWELVE THOUSAND PUPILS, exclusive of the great number they taught in Sunday-schools. Since the beginning of last month, it has sent about one hundred and twenty teachers to the field, and will send thirty more before November expires. They conduct large and well-organized schools in Wilmington, Del.; Washington and Uniontown, D. C.; Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, and Abingdon, Va.; Raleigh, Newberne, Elizabeth City, Plymouth and Oxford, N. C.; Columbia, Greenville, and Chester, S. C.; Jacksonville, Fernandina, St. Augustine, and Gainesville, Fla.; and at other and more isolated points in all these States.

This Society is *not partisan*. Its work is a better criterion of its character than the political connections of its adherents. Its breadth of aim and influence is easily proved to be beyond the lines of sect and party. Consider the case. Liberty in ignorance and vice is anarchy. A people in whom the strongest tendencies are downward, who, as a whole are sensual, frivolous, and unenlightened, cannot form a democracy. Successful self-government is never a possibility until virtue and intelligence hold the balance of power. These must dominate in an enduring republic. But the enfranchisement of millions who bear the marks of enslavement in body and soul is fraught with danger; and the question whether with such an addition the whole lump can be successfully leavened, is of vital interest to us all. Here is a common danger which may be avoided, and here is a common good which may be secured,

by the performance of a common duty; for no matter what party may be in power, ignorance and crime will always be dangerous, while the spread of Christian principles and the multiplication of schools will always mark true progress.

This Society is *not partial*, for its schools are open to all; nor is it sectarian in its composition and management any more than in its work, for its officers do not belong either exclusively or largely to the same denomination. Representing no one of the churches, but doing a Christian and National work, it appeals to them all; and while it builds up no sect in the South, it is yet careful to employ none but those who furnish proofs of purity of motive and fitness for teaching. It would not commission an ignoramus because he was evangelical, nor a bad man because he was cultured; but requires both moral and mental qualifications.

This Society is *coöperative*, for it aims to develop the resources of both the freedman and his former master, on the ground that the two should work harmoniously together for the welfare of the South and the country at large. Both last year and this, it has employed Southern teachers, negroes and whites, and is now receiving help in various ways from its Southern field. At this moment it is sustaining teachers in connection with two Southern educational associations—the Delaware and Maryland branches of the parent Commission. Wherever its schools have been established, their benefits have been acknowledged by all classes, and the various communities have been influenced, and, in some cases, revolutionized in favor of popular education.

This Society is making a specialty of *Normal Schools FOR THE EDUCATION OF COLORED TEACHERS*. It has one in operation at Richmond, Va.; provides teachers for a second at Wilmington, Del.; has a Principal with four assistants at Jacksonville, where a new and commodious building is in progress of erection by order of Major-General Howard; and arranges for a Normal class or department in every one of its ordinary schools, and for the employment of the best pupils as monitors.

This Society *needs money*; for it is *responsible* for the entire or partial support of about *one hundred and forty teachers*, and has appeals from every part of the South for help in establishing new schools. Its work is vast. What it has done is great, and full of influences that will spread; but it must still press forward, because half a million of emancipated children are yet without schools, and among a people who are either opposed or indifferent to education; for where the teacher has not gone, neither the capacity of the freedman nor the general benefits of his education have been illustrated.

As a National association, which is preparing the way for a common-school system in the South, and as a minister of Christian civilization where Slavery cursed both the people and the soil, this Society asks aid from every friend of education and religion, and a liberal contribution at the Thanksgiving service.

A CALL BY COUNTIES.

LAST year we had a hundred and eighty teachers, but, because we waited till their support was pledged, many of them were appointed late in the season, and had therefore little time to make their mark. This year we have commissioned and sent to the field quite a number of well tried but unsupported workers, in the hope that they will be provided for by our friends before the close of the season. The importance of opening each of our large graded schools with a full corps of teachers must be patent to all; and having made such a beginning, and now moving forward in a broad line of battle with no stragglers, we surely have a stronger claim on the friends of our work. We look with special confidence to our Auxiliaries in the counties mentioned below, for contributions to sustain the teachers who represent no one society, and are assigned as follows:

County.	Represented by	Teaching at
ALBANY	{ Miss C. Blood.....	Raleigh, N. C.
	{ Mrs. C. M. Hicks.....	Anderson C. H., S. C.
	{ Miss K. K. Johnson.....	Petersburg, Va.
BROOME	{ Miss M. Webster.....	Petersburg, Va.
COLUMBIA	{ Miss E. E. Richmond.....	Chester, S. C.
CAYUGA	{ Miss E. B. Isham.....	Fernandina, Fla.
CHENANGO.....	{ Miss A. Hall.....	Still Pond, Md.
	{ Miss C. Smith.....	St. Augustine, Fla.
DELAWARE	{ Miss L. A. Smith.....	Camden, Del.
GREENE	{ Miss R. A. Coit.....	Fernandina, Fla.
	{ Mr. J. W. Burghduff.....	Trent River Settlement, N. C.
HERKIMER.....	{ Mrs. J. W. Burghduff.....	Trent River Settlement, N. C.
	{ Mrs. S. N. Fish.....	Alexander, Va.
	{ Miss M. Walrad.....	Raleigh, N. C.
NIAGARA	{ Miss E. A. Williams.....	Newberne, N. C.
	{ Miss A. Howard.....	Quaker Neck, Md.
ONTARIO.....	{ Miss M. Anderson.....	Morgan Creek, Md.
	{ Miss Griswold.....	Washington, D. C.
ONEIDA	{ Miss S. P. Parsons.....	Alexandria, Va.
	{ Miss E. Leonard.....	Alexandria, Va.
OSWEGO	{ Miss H. B. Rosier.....	Vienna, Md.
ONONDAGA.....	{ Miss J. Greene.....	Petersburg, Va.
	{ Miss C. Merrick.....	Columbia, S. C.
PUTNAM.....	{ Miss M. L. Hoy.....	Davidsonville, Md.
	{ Mr. D. T. Bachelor.....	Edenton, N. C.
	{ Miss E. Bachelor.....	Edenton, N. C.
ST. LAWRENCE.....	{ Miss M. Barker.....	Raleigh, N. C.
	{ Miss E. Bosworth.....	Christiansburg, Va..
	{ Miss M. Sykes.....	Alexandria, Va.
STEUBEN	{ Miss F. E. Spalding.....	Pocahontas, Va.
	{ Miss E. E. King.....	Petersburg, Va.
TOMPKINS	{ Miss E. Norris.....	Petersburg, Va.
	{ Miss S. A. Adams.....	Newberne, N. C.
WAYNE	{ Miss A. M. Campbell.....	Greenville, S. C.

Do not wait for an agent to come, but remit at once to the order of Edward F. Davison, Treasurer.

There are Auxiliary societies in some of these counties, as for example at Canandaigua, Ogdensburg, and Oswego, that sustain each a teacher. These of course are not mentioned in the foregoing table. A complete list of all our Auxiliaries that support teachers will be published in our next.

ELLEN COLLINS, *Ch. Com. on Corr., etc.*
J. S. LOWELL, *Sec.* " " "

PROMPT REMITTANCES.

We ask the attention of the officers of Auxiliary societies which support teachers to three reasons why the quarterly instalments should be promptly remitted; first, because we are straitened for money if our dues are delayed, and all the more as we frequently pay the salaries of teachers, the rent of homes, and other necessary expenses, in advance; second, because it is a pity to compel us to write dunning letters, when there is so much other work to do; and, third, because promptness is a virtue that should be strengthened by practice everywhere.

ELLEN COLLINS, *Ch. Committee on Correspondence and Organization.*
J. S. LOWELL, *Secy.* " " " " "

OUR NEW WORK IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, DEL., October 26, 1867.

I HAVE delayed writing longer than I intended, but I have been waiting for our school to become fully organized. Our school is not quite as advanced as I should have expected. There failed to be enough of the required standard to fill the school, and it has been filled up with those of lower grade. The other two colored schools were overflowing, and of course it was best that we should have our school filled with the most advanced of them; hence our school consists mostly of small scholars. They are quick and intelligent. I have never found scholars of the same age to average better in scholarship. All things considered, I never had a school I liked better.

Our evening schools commenced this week. Most of the people can read, write, and cipher a little. I enjoy these evening schools very much, or would if it was not so wearing. We have two sessions per day, besides. The Delaware Association pay us \$4 per month extra for these schools. We like the regulations of the Association very much. They have done all for us in every way that we could ask. Nothing could be nicer than our boarding place. We have formed no acquaintances yet, except of those who are interested in this enterprise. There is of course another element here, but we are not in the least affected by it. I could not have been better suited in my assistant teacher. In fact, I have been fortunate in every respect ever since leaving home. When I reached Wilmington, I found Mr. Furey, the Actuary of the Association, at the station. He had been on the train, and as he was expecting me, he very naturally found me out.

The Rev. Mr. Aikman, whose church we attend here, is an active member in the Association, and does all he can to make things pleasant for us.

Very truly yours,

A. A. McFADDEN, *Principal.***DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1867.

WITH this I forward you the monthly reports of the Teachers of the M street schools for the month of October.

The schools opened on the 7th of the month, with seven teachers—the eighth not arriving until the 18th. Most of the teachers being familiar with the organization of the schools, and with the duties required of them, the classes were speedily arranged, and in a few days every thing was in readiness for the new campaign.

The schools filled, I believe, more rapidly than in any previous year. Before the end of the month, 392 had been enrolled, of whom 383 were members on the last day. 171 were present every half-day during the month, and the average attendance was 339, which was 90 per cent of the whole number belonging to the schools. In one room (Miss Crane's) the attendance was 96 per cent, and in Miss Wright's 94 per cent. This, I think you will concede, was a very fair beginning.

The schools have been organized in seven grades, besides the adult department, in which

nearly all grades are represented. The removal of Miss Lord, the former teacher of the highest department, to the Howard University, to which nearly all her advanced pupils have followed her, and the opening of a free high and normal school in the immediate neighborhood, have combined to remove all the higher classes from this school. Nevertheless there is abundant material left for the employment of all the energies and skill of your corps of teachers.

The pupils are supplying themselves with books more fully than ever before. The trustees of colored schools, with my concurrence, deemed it best to exchange the series of reading books and spellers in use for those of Hillard and Worcester, in order to be uniform with all other public schools in this district. A favorable arrangement was made with a bookseller here, and not a single book was donated in the M street schools during the month of October. I think but very few such donations will be called for, and these will be supplied by the trustees, provided they obtain the funds due the colored schools.

This leads me to remark that, through the perverseness of the corporation authorities, not a single dollar of the amount due these schools for the past or present school year, has yet been obtained by the Trustees. Consequently their efforts to provide for the education of the colored population are very much embarrassed, and the thirty or more schools they have undertaken to sustain will have soon to be suspended, unless some remedy for this perverseness shall be found.

You will infer from this, that the decision of your Commission not to withdraw wholly from the field, is thus far fully justified.

The colored schools of Washington and Georgetown having been, through the coöperation of the New-York and Pennsylvania branches of the Commission with the Trustees, placed under one supervision, a series of regulations has been adopted which is calculated to bring all into one thorough and efficient system. This is a great desideratum gained. I send you herewith a copy of the Regulations, that you may judge for yourself of what has been accomplished, and what is likely to be the result.

There are now in these cities, fifty-seven schools under my supervision, and, as many of them are but recently organized, and from the crudest materials, with a considerable number of young and inexperienced teachers, you will readily understand that I have no lack of occupation. The overwhelming duties and labors growing out of this position must be my apology for the lateness, as well as the brevity, of this report.

Very truly yours,

A. E. NEWTON,
*Supt., etc.***VIRGINIA.**

FROM THE SHAW SCHOOL, POCAHONTAS, VA.

THERE has been, and still is a great deal of sickness in Pocahontas, mostly chills and fever. The people are in a worse condition than they have been at any time since I have known them. This is owing partly to the fact that

many of the men have been thrown out of employment, in consequence of voting the Republican ticket. The heavy rains which we have had for the last two weeks have increased the suffering among the people, and have kept the school as yet quite small. And then, charging them the small sum of twenty-five cents per month, has had its influence among them. I seriously doubt if I can make this measure a success among my people. I have, you are well aware, no free-school to which I can send them. And you know, Mr. Kennedy, they have a claim on this school—many of them having by dint of great sacrifice paid something toward the purchase of the land on which the school-house stands.

Last year the Shaw school did more than any school in the city, as near as I can ascertain, for we paid for our fuel. I think it time for the schools to do something for their own support, and I will do what in me lies toward securing such a result. A word of counsel or direction in reference to the Shaw school would be very acceptable to me.

Do you know of any large-hearted man or woman in New-York who would send me a box of warm winter clothing for poor women and little children, and thereby secure to themselves the blessings of many who are ready to perish? God pity the poor!

Respectfully yours,

M. A. HILL,
F. E. SPALDING.

EMMAUS P. O., BEDFORD COUNTY, VA., }
November 1, 1867. }

OWING to the unusually large amount of outstanding tobacco, and the early frost of this month, my school has been more irregular than at any time since its commencement. A great deal of work was suddenly crowded upon the planter, and the past month has been an unusually busy one. I am assured that the ensuing month, and for the rest of the winter, I shall be favored with a more regular and prompt attendance. Just at this time a bad state of feeling exists between the employer and the employed, on account of the recent election, and a very general expression against employing freedmen for the ensuing year. This is producing some confusion, calculated to give me unpleasant anticipations of the future; but I am inclined to hope that this excitement will soon pass away. Should the threats I now hear on all hands be carried out, I see no prospect of continuing my school longer than Christmas, as the freedmen will be unable to obtain homes. But I hope it will all pass away by that time. The former hatred against me which had died away, is being aroused again, and I am urged to quit them, which I shall not do so long as I am sustained. I have offered to my colored friends to open a night-school, which they say they will be glad to attend as soon as they can close their business and become a little more settled. Please pardon, if you can read, this hastily-written scrawl; I was compelled to dispose of it hastily, to close with the mail. Hoping that the present state of excitement may soon pass

away, and "all things yet work together for good," I remain,

Very truly yours,

JAMES E. LAZENBY.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE following will give some idea of our work at Trent River Settlement, a destitute settlement across the river from Newberne:

NEWBERNE, N. C., November 18, 1867.

My school numbers eighty-five pupils, and before the week is ended, I expect one hundred. Mrs. Thomas has eighty, and you will see that this is too many for her. We shall move over to camp Wednesday, and the night-school begins. Mrs. B. has been teaching with Miss Roper, but will commence in camp as soon as Wednesday.

The Bureau has consented to let us have a very large building, called "The Hospital," which up to this time has not been used for such purpose. It is large enough for three teachers, and will hold six hundred people. They did think of building, but now, as we want it for present use, they will put in desks and seats and make it a very fine school-house and church. Near by is a house we can have for the present. It is a good one, occupied now by the hospital-steward and wife. We are going to fit this up, and we shall have the best school-house and home of any in Newberne. We want you to send us one or two more teachers for the camp. They can board with us, as we will have a fine house.

We can't get along without them. We have eighteen hundred in camp, and I have been among them, and each says, "I am coming to school," and I know we shall have them. They seem pleased to see me. I am with them at the school-room, at their homes, in their Sabbath-schools, and in their meetings, ready to work or pray. My time is theirs. Now, as we can get the pupils out, will you send us teachers?

Mr. Kennedy, about two miles from this, east, is what is called Cold Camp, with 300 more. A teacher would do well there, but it would have to be a colored one. I will get the people out, if we can teach them. My school is made up of advanced pupils, in first, second, third and fourth Readers, and a large class in writing. We will show you a school that will please you, if you will visit us.

Remember, first, that we have 1800 in camp who want to learn; second, that we have a very large, warm building, and a good home for teachers; and, third, that teachers are wanted. Can you send any more to Newberne?

I am happy here, and hope your schools may be efficient.

Will you please answer this soon?

Yours respectfully,

J. W. BURGHDOFF.

P. S.—Mrs. O'Donnall came Saturday night. We are all quite well and happy. I am in night-schools on this side yet, with Misses Roper and Adams.

NEWBERNE, N. C.

Our matrons are doing a great deal to improve the social condition of the freed people, by having sewing classes. Will not our friends make special contributions for the purchase of materials which are necessary for this important work?

I saw in some one of the *FREEDMAN*, I think, a request for articles prepared for sewing-classes. If any such articles are furnished you, will you please send me as many as you can spare, to the amount of from three to six dozen? Soon as we are nicely settled, and I get accustomed to my duties, I wish to have a class of girls in that department twice or three times a week, as I have time. To accomplish this I must have something to sew. There is great want of clothing to get the children ready for school, so the garments will not come amiss. Miss Roper has, no doubt, informed you of the needy condition of many of the people, and the sickness of the present and past. We hope for better times in that respect soon; but how will the wants be met?

Yours, with great respect,

E. A. WILLIAMS.

OXFORD, N. C.

WE are very sorry to learn that Mrs. Winsor has been quite unwell; but we hope from later news that she shall not be compelled to abandon the field where she is doing much in many ways for the good of the freed people:

As the stage in which we were seated approached Oxford, September 28th, the little curly heads were seen bobbing out in every direction; and, running with the fleetness of deer, the happy creatures reached the old quarters first, ready, on our arrival, to pour out their joyful welcomes.

Entering our room, we found it decorated with evergreens and flowers in the forms of wreaths, arches, hanging baskets, etc., showing a degree of taste and skill which one would hardly think them capable of possessing, while the mantel and table were covered with their various little presents of fruit, bouquets, etc.

We commenced school with eighty scholars, and it has been gradually increasing since. The class of young men and women who are studying with a design of teaching, bids fair to be very interesting the coming year. Eight are from a distance, and board themselves in the unoccupied rooms of the building. The change in some of these who attended the school a few months last year, is very striking. Their moral conduct was so decidedly bad that we were warned in regard to them by white citizens, friendly to the school. But they are greatly changed. Then they were the slaves of intoxicating liquor, tobacco, and other vices; now earnest, active, temperance and anti-tobacco men.

Our heart and hands are more than full, and while judgment and reason urge to a due re-

gard for health, it would seem hardly possible, with open eyes, to obey its dictates.

Very respectfully,

ABBIE B. WINSOR.

TENNESSEE.

CLEVELAND, EAST TENNESSEE, }
November 2, 1867. }

REVEREND SIR: I have the honor to respectfully herewith inclose my report of the Cleveland Colored School, for the month of October, 1867. The school is not as large as I expected, but the cause is this, the colored people of this place and vicinity are nearly all engaged in the business or occupation of farming, and during the past month all hands have been engaged in sowing wheat; while in some instances their clothing has been very incomplete, and many are using their utmost endeavors to have their children ready to commence on next Monday, the 4th inst. The name of my assistant is Miss Sarah Grant. She is twenty-one years of age, and is one of my old students. She is a former slave of the late Captain Grant, of this place. Her father was a Methodist minister. Her father's freedom was given him by Captain Grant, and by the laws of Tennessee no person was allowed to give a slave his liberty unless sent to Liberia. He was sent to Liberia, and there he died. Miss Grant has charge of the primary department of the school, is a very apt student, and a very active member of the Sabbath-school.

Very truly yours,

O. T. ANDREWS,

Principal Cleveland Colored School.

FLORIDA.

MRS. M. M. WILLIAMS, who communicates the following interesting letter, went back to St. Augustine this season with Miss Charlotte J. Smith, a sister of the estimable lady who was our Principal in that quaint and ancient city last year:

I must apologize to you for not having written to you before this, but our colored friends have been so glad to welcome me back, and to see a "Smith" here again, although not the veritable genuine "Miss Smith," that every moment that has not been occupied by school duties has been engaged in visiting.

You will rejoice with me when I tell you that our school opened on Thursday, November 13th, with the most encouraging success, our roll list already numbering 74 names, and our night-school 35 additional, making a total of 109 scholars, all of whom seem eager and anxious to improve the opportunities held out to them.

Great dissatisfaction is felt with the Catholic schools, and the nuns are said to have tried to inculcate the old slavery dogmas, which you can imagine are not calmly received. Many of the Catholic children have already returned to us, and many more will eventually return. One woman told me that her little girl would not go to the Catholic school in spite of all her ef-

forts. She would go to "Miss Smith's" school, and no other.

Miss Smith has a place in these people's hearts that never can be filled by any one else, and her name, I feel sure, will be a household word for many a long year.

I have taken pains to state to the colored friends the low state of your exchequer, and a meeting was consequently held on Friday evening, when every one present pledged their word to furnish \$1 each to be put into the common fund, and applied for the support of the school. It is needless for me to state to you, that the fact of your having sent "Miss Smith's sister" out without a salary, has been a powerful incentive to exertion, although I regret that the colored people here are very poor.

We very much need a school-house and the appliances for education which cannot be permanently arranged in a church. When North, I was promised funds for a school-ground, but they are not adequate for the exorbitant rates now demanded, so, unless some kind friend will step forward and aid us in increasing the amount, we must wait. Mr. Chase would put up a comfortable building for us, if we could only afford to purchase the lot. Something can probably be done by holding a fair, but it will be useless to attempt that until more of the travellers arrive for the winter.

We have graded our schools this year, which will, I think, be a great advantage. Miss Smith takes the Primary, and I the Intermediate and Normal classes, while we labor conjointly in the night school.

M. M. WILLIAMS.

We are happy to call the attention of our readers to the fact that Messrs. Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Rev. William R. Williams, D.D., and Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., are added to the list of our Vice-Presidents. We have already published letters of warm and cordial indorsement from the first two of these gentlemen, and we are glad of the privilege of assuring the public, as we have already been ourselves assured, of the warm and cordial interest of Dr. Duryea, and the church which he represents, in our work. Increasingly the churches and the clergy are recognizing the national importance of this work of popular education, and the correctness of the principles upon which it is carried on by this Commission.

As we are going to press, we are cheered by the receipt of contributions from churches of all denominations, in response to the Thanksgiving Appeal, which we print in this issue. We need the funds exceedingly, because the thorough supplying of our teachers with the best of school-books, and our payments for the board and salaries of those whom we have sent to the field on faith, have drained our treasury.

FOR the information of our patrons we wish to state that we have but one Secretary, one Business Agent, and one Clerk in this office. All our officers, and Committees, with the above exception, labor gratuitously, some of them giving much of their time, and also contributing generously in money to the cause; consequently the great bulk of our income is expended on our teachers and schools. We have four volunteer teachers; but we pay their expenses, and all the rest receive salaries, including allowance for board, which average about \$45 per month each. Economizing on them would be our last resort. It is their hands that sow the seed which will bring forth a hundred fold in blessings for the South, the country at large, and the world. Help us, good friends, to pay them what we have promised, and what they so richly deserve.

ON behalf of the Association, the Secretary takes this method of thanking the citizens of Saugerties, who met in the DUTCH REFORMED Church, and contributed \$450 for the support of a school and teacher, Miss S. A. Knapp, at Jacksonville, Fla.; and also of thanking the congregation of last Sunday evening in the DUTCH REFORMED Church at Nyack, for opening so handsomely the subscription for the continuance of their representative in her important work through the current season.

THE young ladies of that excellent and popular School, the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, under the charge of our friend, the Rev. L. Delos Mansfield, M.A., at Nyack on the Hudson, are still represented by Miss E. P. Bennett, who is now teaching successfully at Greenville, S. C. An effort will be made, probably, by holding a fair, to raise the required amount for the continuance of their noble work. Not only are the substantial and accomplishments of education imparted in this institution, but, what is better, the spirit of Christian thankfulness and activity.

EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOLEDO FREEDMAN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the friends of education in the South was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Union on Saturday afternoon, November 30th, Joseph K. Secor, Esq., in the chair, and A. E. McComber, Esq., acting as Secretary.

Mr. Clark Waggoner, for the committee appointed to recommend a plan of organization,

reported a preamble and constitution, which, with some amendments, were adopted.

The preamble recited the act of emancipation, and asserted that, in order to complete the revolution thus inaugurated, it is necessary that the emancipated slaves be provided with the means of education, and that "the duty of making such provision in its initiatory steps devolves upon the enlightened people of the Southern States." The constitution then provides for the organization of the "Toledo Freedman's Education Association," auxiliary to the "American Freedman's Union Commission," with a President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee, of whom the latter shall devise and execute plans for raising funds to send out teachers, and for this end shall take measures to have the public mind enlightened through the press, the pulpit, and such other avenues as may be open to them; shall have the city well canvassed, and collections made from the interior by circular letters and other means.

OFFICERS ELECT.

The organization of the Association was then completed by the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Richard Mott.

Vice-Presidents—Joseph K. Secor, Charles A. King, James C. Hall.

Treasurer—T. B. Casey.

Secretary—A. E. McComber.

Executive Committee—Charles Pratt, Calvin Bronson, H. W. Pierson, W. Scott, Wm. Baker, L. M. Skidmore, James Raymer.

"We think," says the *Toledo Commercial*, "the organization, as thus presented, will challenge the confidence and sympathy of the public in an eminent degree. The gentlemen named are among our most prominent and useful citizens, who have been known for their liberality in sentiment and contribution of time and means to matters of public concern; and if properly sustained by others equally interested with themselves, they will accomplish much good."

AN ENCOURAGING PICTURE.

NEWBERNE, N. C.,
November 11th, 1867. }

You have probably heard by Miss Roper that I began my school on the 21st of last month. You will perhaps like to hear of it more particularly, as I give it. I have had, during the past month, thirty regular attendants, between the ages of ten and twenty years. All, with the exception of six, are reading in the Third Reader, and are doing nicely. All of this class are in the same Geography class, No. 2. They are studying Davies's Primary Arithmetic. This study seems to have been sadly neglected; but, instead of being dull, as I had always supposed them to be in this branch, they are remarkably quick—every one being able, in less than three weeks' study, to repeat the example after me, and give as good analyses as I could, as far as multiplication. They will complete this book this term, and will then really need Davies's Intellectual. After this recitation every day, I give them oral exercises,

adding numbers as fast as I may call them, until I call for the answer, when they give it in concert. This interests them very much, as is evident by the dancing eye and upraised hand, as quick as I have pronounced the last figure. I have, too, a large class in Clark's Grammar—the introductory work. It is pleasant to teach from this *jewel* of a book, and it *cannot fail* to interest every pupil, as it does. I shall have spelling and writing classes as soon as the books come. I have introduced no written arithmetic yet, giving them examples on their slates, which they read and explain from their slates, and teaching them definitions of terms orally.

Mr. Langston, Inspector of Colored Schools, has been with us since the evening of the 7th, until this morning he went to Raleigh. He gave a very able and interesting lecture Thursday evening, at the colored church, speaking to nearly or quite 1200 people, the most of them colored. Friday, he, with Mr. Fiske, Superintendent of Education, visited our schools; Saturday they accepted an invitation to dine with us, and in the afternoon we met all the teachers of the city, at an educational meeting. Sunday morning, he talked beautifully to the colored Sabbath-school; and in the evening he again spoke to a crowded house, stirring up the people to their rights and duties as freemen and American citizens, and, I believe, really doing the teachers as much good as the people. This morning, the scholars came in great numbers; and this evening, instead of fifteen in our night-class, we had upward of fifty.

I never felt so encouraged to work for the elevation of this poor people, intellectually, morally, and religiously, as now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SARAH ADAMS.

Receipts by Edward F. Davison, Treasurer,
from October 22d to November 30th, 1867.

FROM AGENTS.

October 25th, Rev. Mr. Colton,.....	\$125 23
November 1st, " " ".....	248 63
" 26th, " " ".....	103 45
October 15th, Rev. R. Pierce, (omitted in Nov. No.)	90 00
November 7th, " " ".....	140 00
" 12th, Rev. E. Brett,.....	129 10
" 26th, Rev. J. Bradshaw,.....	20 00

FROM AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Hastings on the Hudson, \$375; Alfred, \$30; Norton's Mills, \$75; Potsdam, \$63.75; Buffalo, \$125; Delhi, \$21.25; Somers, \$1.85; Victor, \$44; Youngtown, \$25.50; Orange, N. J., \$1.00; Irvington, \$125; Yonkers, \$625; Weedsport, \$140; Newark, \$41.75; Maine, \$30.25; Carmel, \$100; Penn Yan, \$314.17; Horseheads, \$6; Tompkins County, \$27.75; Malone, \$50; Richville, \$47.50; Buffalo, \$250.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Sampson, \$150; Silas Higgins, Norwich, Ct., for Journal, \$0.50; Abner Bears, Newtown, Ct., \$100; Theodore Roosevelt, New-York, \$100; Ogden Haggerty, New-York, \$100; Granby Cong. Ch., \$31; Jonathan Lee, Sheridan, N. Y., \$40; Thomas H. Leggett, Jr., \$15.55; Miss M. L. Shaw, \$150; D. R. Ch., Bergen Point, N. J., \$57; a Friend, \$5; Mrs. Sarah Osgood, \$100; James H. Titus, \$25; Presb. Ch., Jewett, N. Y., \$10.30; Geo. De Forest Lord, New-York, \$25; Ch. of Rev. J. N. Hobart, West-Winfield, N. Y., \$19.50; Lowell Colored School Society, Plymouth, N. C., \$10.

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